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FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

SPEECH OF GOV. GRAHAM.

Mr. President: I am taken by surprise by the call just made upon me. At very great inconvenience to myself I have made an effort to be present on this occasion, and when, after my arrival, I had been honored by a place at your side, I had supposed it would be my duty merely to endeavor to assist you in the preservation of order here, rather than to take any part in the discussions of this assembly. I state this by way of apology for not being better able to gratify the expectations of those gentlemen who have been pleased to call for me upon this occasion.

I have to express my delight and my gratification at viewing such an assemblage as that before me. It has been said that the Whig party is dead. If these be the remains, what must it have been in the days of its power? [Cheers.] If these be its remains, what recuperative energies does it still possess by which it may be brought again into a condition of life, action and usefulness? Sir, it is a party; a disinterested and patriotic party; one which, when clothed with power has ever exercised its power with justice, moderation, enlarged patriotism and a respect to all the interests of the country; and which without power, in defeat as well as victory, has always been a respectable party. It has not shown that chivalric devotion to its principles, even when defeated, which has made it respectable in its own eyes, in the eyes of the country, and in the eyes of those who opposed it. This tribute has been paid to it by its old adversaries in latter times. Within the last year or two the Whig party has been in a state of inaction; it has not come forward and contended for the offices of the country, and being in that retirement, its members have heard their old adversaries compliment them to a degree of which they may well be proud. Now, the old Whig, in Democratic estimation, is quite as respectable as any other kind of politician in the country. [Laughter.] And it is rather a matter of surprise, when we read the gazettes of the day, and speeches of our old political opponents in regard to our old leaders, how in former times our great captain ever escaped being elected to the office of President of the United States. [Laughter.] And their tributes do us but justice. But when we come forward to take a part in the affairs of the country, and endeavor to exercise our fair share of influence in efforts to check sectional strife and to clothe with power those persons that appear to be worthy of it, I fear these compliments will cease. But whether they cease, our duty is a plain one; it does not become a large a portion of the people of the United States, as compose the old Whig party, to remain longer in a state of inaction. We may sit for a few months, or for a year or two, and take no part in the Congressional or State elections; but when a great Presidential election is coming on, and we are called upon to elect a ruler clothed with the power of a great nation for four years, it does not become so large a portion of the people of the United States to be inactive, and to stand by as mere spectators.

It is with that view that the people of this country, those who have stood off and been denied a participation in the government—the power having passed into other hands—that portion of them who have stood aloof for the last two or three years, and have taken no share in the public affairs, have now come forward, and through their representatives here to express to the country what they conceive to be the duty of the Whigs of the Union in the present crisis. It is that which has brought us together here. It is for the purpose of determining what it becomes the great Whig party of the Union to do in this crisis, whether it should take no part in the coming contest, whether we should actively participate in it; and if we participate in it, into whose scales our influence shall be cast. As was well remarked, Mr. President, by you today, we have no candidate of our own in the field, and it is now too late for the election is too near at hand, to bring forward a strictly Whig party candidate. But there are now in the field those from whom we can select one for our support.

I shall not attempt to discuss their merits. Perhaps it would be premature for me to do so; perhaps it would be inappropriate, as our committee on resolutions has not made its report to the Convention, for me to say anything in regard to the choice which this Convention should make. I know for what purpose I and those with me came here. We were sent here to endeavor to prevail upon our friends, from the Canada border to the other side of the Rio Grande, to unite and unite upon Millard Fillmore, of New York. [Here the last sentence the feelings of the vast assemblage, already wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, at the name of Millard Fillmore fell upon their ears, their emotions could no longer be suppressed, and after cheer burst forth, shout after shout went up, that for a moment, actuated by one common impulse, the members of the Convention spontaneously rose to their feet, and the whole vast assemblage gave vent to their feelings in repeated and long continued applause, almost causing the massive walls of the building to shake to their foundations. Even upon the tempest of enthusiasm would subside for a moment, only to be renewed with augmented vigor, and the ladies in the galleries participating in the general welcome with which the nomination was received, waved their handkerchiefs in token of approbation. The whole formed a scene of indescribable sublimity, which those who had the good fortune to witness will never forget—proving how deeply Millard Fillmore is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, affording an unmistakable presage of the glorious victory that will in November next attend the efforts of the conservative and national men of the Union to place in the chair of State which he has already filled so much to his own honor and glory to the country. Some time having thus elapsed, the speaker was again able to make himself heard, and resumed his remarks as follows:]

That was the purpose for which we came here, and I have been led on a little to speak of matters, I will illustrate it by an anecdote that occurs to my mind now. A couple having gone before a justice of the peace to be married, and the question having been put to the man whether he would take the woman to be his wedded wife,—why, said he, I came on purpose for that. [Laughter and applause.] That is the purpose for which we came here, and if we return without having accomplished that object, we shall have disappointed the expectations of those who sent us here, and perhaps it would be better for us not to return at all. [Laughter and applause.]

Sir, that is the nomination which the Whigs of this country with whom I am best acquainted expect this convention to make, and the matter being rather precipitated—for when I arose I did not know as I should go so far—by what seems to be the spontaneous and unanimous action of everybody around me; I beg leave to say, that so far as that individual is concerned I have had some opportunity of knowing what were his modes of action in relation to public affairs, and the principles that governed him when he was formerly in charge of this government. And I beg to say that a man more self possessed, more just, more moderate, more disposed to do justice to all sections of the Union, and at the same time more firm of purpose, I believe does not live in this nation. [Cheers and applause.] Under all circumstances, in periods of great embarrassment, such as existed when the reins of power fell into his hands by an act of Providence, when it became necessary to meet a crisis in our affairs such as rarely has been equalled in our history, surrounded by difficulties on all hands, he approached the task impelled by a sense of duty to all sections; he considered what it became him to do, not with the rash hand of violence to gratify one section of the Union at the expense of the other, but to do his duty as the President of the United States. [Applause.]

These were the characteristics which were exhibited throughout his Administration. He did not aspire to distinguish it by great events, which might give him fame at the expense of the country, but ever consulting what he believed to be the public interest, always doing what he conceived to be justice so far as regards our domestic affairs, and in our foreign relations he endeavored to maintain the national honor, and as far as possible peaceful relations with all the world. And I hesitate not to say—although it may seem to savor somewhat of personal vanity, as I had connection with his Administration a great part of the time he had the control of the Government—that when he left it he left the whole of the country in a condition satisfactory to all parties and all portions of the United States. And as I know of no mode of judging of the future but by the past, I have to say that if we are to have such another Administration under him as he gave to the country before, I think the country will be satisfied. [Cheers.]

To my countrymen of the South, identified with them as I am by birth, education, and interest, I have to say that from here to the farthest limits of the South, Millard Fillmore did us justice. And to my countrymen of the North, from the Canada frontier to the Pacific Ocean, I have to say that he did no less than justice to them. [Applause.] He did his duty to all sections. Instead of standing upon any narrow platform which could not perhaps have guided him one month, or even one week of his Administration, he took in his hand the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof: by them was he guided, and by them he achieved the success which attended his Administration.

But I am detaining this convention too long, [cries of "Go on," "go on."] I rose merely for the purpose of acknowledging the compliment which was paid to me in a call unexpected to me, and not for the purpose of going into a general discussion either in relation to the principles of the Whig party, which I trust need no illustration here, or in relation to the qualities of the candidate who, I trust, will receive the support of this Convention. Having said this much, I take my seat. [Cheers and applause."]

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

SPEECH OF GOV. MOREHEAD.

In response to many calls, Hon. Mr. Morehead of N. C., spoke as follows:

Mr. President: I cannot but respond to the call which has been made upon me on this occasion. It would be strange if I did not feel any interest in a meeting of the Whig party here. The very stars may fly from their orbits, meteors may fly through space and fade away to mere nothingness, but so long as I live will I be found revolving around the great centre of Whig principles. Eight years ago, Mr. President, I had the honor to fill the seat you now occupy.

The PRESIDENT.—Did you use this gavil?

Mr. MOREHEAD.—I do not know as it was that very one. But the one I did use brought Millard Fillmore into the Presidency once; and I challenge you to do the same thing again. [Laughter and applause.] The great Whig captain, Henry Clay, was then up before us for the Presidency. My State was unanimous for him; we held out as long as there was any hope, until State after State gave way, and still the chairman of her delegation voted "Clay" to the last. [Applause.] It was the last time we could hope to bring our gallant chieftain forward, the last opportunity we had of showing that republics are not ungrateful; and I never gave him up until absolute necessity compelled me to do it. But that meeting gave us another whig chieftain, under whose banner the whigs fought as did our soldiers at Buena Vista.

In that Convention I looked to Massachusetts to stand by North Carolina as we stood by her in 1776. One month after British soldiers shed American blood upon American soil on the 17th of April, 1775, the people of the old North State proclaimed to the world that they were a free and independent people and would no longer submit to British domination, and pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors to protect the liberties we claimed as our right. I looked to Massachusetts to stand by us for the second in command, a distinguished son of hers now no more. But the choice of that convention was again against me, and they selected that man whose name is now proposed to us. I had seen him but once before that time, and but once or twice since, and then but for a few minutes. When we went into that campaign, the spirits of our friends were very much subdued, when we found that our glorious old captain had been set aside, and it took us some time to gather up our soldiers. But in a few weeks we went into the campaign and no whigs fought more gallantly under the banner of Taylor and Fillmore than the soldiers of North Carolina, and we triumphed in the old North State.

But Providence in his dispensation soon removed our head from us, and Millard Fillmore occupied his place. Every eye was upon him, and when I witnessed the position he assumed then, saw him take the stand of an American statesman entertaining broad views of government, working for the whole Union, setting aside his old, cherished and early prejudices, and take the Constitution for his guide and sole support in defiance of the prejudices of either section, I saw in him the right man to rule over this great and glorious people. I no longer hesitated in believing that Millard Fillmore was the man the whigs of the United States should support. He gave us one of the most glorious administrations this government has ever been blessed with. He retired from the Presidential chair with the plaudits of all good men, who were honest in the expression of their convictions. And how did he leave our once distracted country? In peace, prosperity and happiness, tending in every respect towards that great destiny, which, I hope, we will yet reach. He left this country to visit foreign climes, and what do we see? In the space of four short years, a country once abounding in everything pleasant, happy and peaceful, with prospects brilliant as the rising sun, has, under Democratic rule, become involved in discord, brothers' hands dipped in brothers' blood, women and children fleeing from the ruins of their once happy homes in one section of the country, rebellion stalking abroad at noon day, and the great government of the United States unable to quell an insignificant insurrection or to give protection to the humblest portion of the nation. Civil discord and dismay are spreading over the whole country. Patriots, true patriots, are looking around them to find where they shall flee for protection.

To whom can they look but to him who in 1850 Clay and Webster, and all good and true men, rallied around. In vain they look for Clay and Webster; they are gone to "that bourne from which no traveller returns." But there is Millard Fillmore! [Cheers.] This distracted country casts her eyes across the waters and invites him once more to return to her shores, and with outstretched arms she welcomes him back. And where is the man who has more moral courage to march up to the discharge of his duty than has Millard Fillmore? I will stand up in his support, and if I must fall, I will fall with my winding sheet, the glorious constellation of 31 States.

Mr. President, you will pardon me for saying that I regretted to hear from your lips of wisdom on yesterday a reference to the fragments of the Whig party. The Whig party in fragments! The Whig party dead!

The President? No longer so. (Applause.)

Mr. Morehead—no, sir; no longer is the Whig party dead. Here are around me evidences that the Whigs are alive, and so long as the goddess of liberty has residence upon the terraqueous globe Whigs will live. They lived before the revolution; they brought us to be the great people we now are. That glorious Whig portrait (of George Washington) whose genius presides on all occasions where Whigs meet together in behalf of their glorious country, who led the glorious stripes and stars in victory through many a bloody field of battle—that glorious old Whig and his principles can never die. It is true the Whig party were defeated four years ago; and it was a melancholy defeat for the country; she has regretted it ever since in sackcloth and ashes. Our people were deluded, and we stood aside and gave them an opportunity for a sober second thought, and they have had a dozen sober second thoughts since. They have begun to repent of their evil delusion, and will find it their interest and duty to fall into our ranks and aid us in restoring this country to its former condition of peace and prosperity.

What is the present condition of the country and what has been its condition whenever the Democrats have been in power? Spoils, spoils, have been their cry. If they would be content with the spoils, we would let them have the spoils, though the overflowing treasury of the last four years has been enough to corrupt any people but Americans, and it has corrupted a portion of them. But down South they are proclaiming, as they proclaim everywhere else, that there is no hope for the country but in Democracy; that Fillmore has no strength; that none but the Democrats can save the South from the Black Republicans of the North. They have lashed the political ocean into a tempest and have madly leaped into it; and now they come to us and cry, "help me Cassius, or I sink." (Cheers.) Let the ambitious Cæsar go down; it were better that he should be lost and Rome be saved, than that Rome should sink and the tyrant live.

I have been amused at the course the Democrats have been pursuing. I remember that in 1840, it was said that our gallant old chieftain from Ohio had been placed in the hands of a committee and permitted to say nothing but what had first passed through their lips. I should like to know who is the spokesman of the candidate of the Democratic party now? What has become of Jimmy Buchanan? The last account I had of him he had gone into the Cincinnati platform (laughter) and bid good bye to the friends of old James Buchanan. It will be with him as with their last President, who was so green as to suppose that the Democratic party meant what they said by their platform. When they began to tear up the planks he nailed them down again with his veto nails, but they tore them up again and scattered them to the winds. And so it will be with James Buchanan. If he can stick to the platform it will be only on some lonely plank like the people of Last Island in the Gulf of Mexico, on the plank of the Ostend manifesto, going down the Gulf of Mexico to see how Cuba is. (Laughter and applause.) Who is his spokesman now? How shall we address a question to him? Where is he; who is he; what is he? So far as he is concerned he is out of the question.

There is another candidate in the field, Mr. Fremont. What entitles him to the confidence of the people of this great nation? But the Democrats are the last men who should find fault with him; their course has brought him into the field. They set the eminent example in '52 and he is now following in their footsteps. They then brought forth a candidate pre-eminently distinguished for his equestrian performances in Mexico, and the Black Republicans have brought forth a man perhaps a little more distinguished in the same way. He is a fast man, can, perhaps, ride farther than any other man in a day, but if placed at the helm of this government would drive it to destruction at a gallop. Now I am not willing to entrust him with that command. Give me our old helmsman; a man who took command of the ship of State once before when she was tossed to and fro, and brought her safely into port, with the aid of such men as Webster and Clay and others. (Cheers.) He is the man for me; to him I would trust our ship of State.

What shall we do when we leave this assembly? Heretofore we have had a sad lot of our own; but now we have not. Heretofore the Democrats have said we were for the spoils, when they were after the same thing themselves. But now we are not for office, we have strictly no Whig candidate in the field, we form an outside body, we have determined to support a tried man, whom we believe will give more peace and prosperity to this country than any other man. We have re-elected him because we believe he is entitled to our confidence. Why should we not take him up? Because it is said he is the candidate of another party. Why, sir, if the Democratic party had nominated such a man as George Washington, would you not support him? Had they taken up Millard Fillmore, should you not then support him? And if the American party will stand by us, we will elect Millard Fillmore. (Cheers.) And if they will not, I give them notice now that we Whigs intend to elect him anyhow. (Cheers.) If they do not like our man, let them get a better one, if they can. (Laughter.) We want a Whig President, and we will have a Whig President. One thing is certain, if he be President at all, he will be an American President, and that is what we want.

Now about geographical discrimination. I want but one geographical limit—let us be bounded by the lakes in the North, the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande at the South, the Atlantic on the East, and the Pacific on the West, and within that let us all be a glorious brotherhood of Americans. (Cheers.) Talk about the North and the South! Where is the North? Is there any North in this glorious republic? Which is the Northern part of your Constitution and which the Southern? What part in this great republic was the land of Washington, Adams, Franklin, and *id omne genus?* Shall I not bequeath to my children, as my father bequeathed to me, that land cemented by the blood of Warren? Shall I not look upon the battle fields of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Boston as my country? I tell you I will, or die in the attempt to look upon them as such. (Cheers.) Shall not the land of Sumter and Marion be my land? Aye, sir, as long as time shall last shall it be so. If Wilson and Sumner do not like me to have a foothold in a State with them, then let them leave the sacred land of Massachusetts for I will not give it up.

If Greely and Beecher seek to elbow me from the State of New York, they will find hard elbowing, and they will have to go out themselves. I never will consent that one foot of the soil of this glorious Union shall ever be considered anything else but "My own, my native land!" (Applause.) He who expects me to fight for the North against the South, or for the East against the West, will find it with me as they will find it with our glorious leader; they will be mistaken in their man, I am for the whole country. Go to Maine and where is Massachusetts? At the South. Go to Massachusetts, and where is the gallant State of Maryland? At the South. Go to Maryland and where is North Carolina? Aye, *North!*—thank God, *North* Carolina. (Applause.) We have a North under the blazing sun of the South; and yet they say they will have this North.

Dissolve this Union! Let the fiery hotspurs of the South design it when they may; let the plotting traitors of the North design it when they will; let the pulpits of the living God send forth their Sharpe's rifles and their powder and bullets; but the people of the Union will not let them disturb it. (Applause.) With your Constitution in one hand and your Bible in the other and with patriotism in your hearts you will prove victorious against all the traitors that ever trod the earth. (Cheers and applause.)

Dissolve this Union! Sir, it never can be dissolved until the blood of the heroes of '76 has been so polluted and diluted that the last drop of it has left us. While there is a spark of the blood of '76 in Americans' veins, so long will this Union stand. (Applause.) Dissolve this Union! Never, never, never! Why sir, you may invite all the foreign foes into our land; you may robe our cities in flames, make our homes smoking ruins, and send our wives and children screaming through the streets, but when our country appears a voice like the sound of a trumpet will speak forth, proclaiming liberty and union as the watch-word, and that will save the Union. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I was gratified to hear you say yesterday that you came a thousand miles and would have come three thousand if necessary to meet your brethren and friends in this Convention. I was delighted too yesterday to hear the eloquent voice of my friend from Massachusetts, who eight years ago stood side by side with me; it showed that the North is not so far from us as some people imagine, but that there is a bond of brotherhood which connects this Union together and will never permit it to be rent asunder. And permit me here Mr. President, to advert also to a remark made by yourself last night in private conversation when you said that this country was knit and riveted together by the great Mississippi, binding degree of latitude with degree of latitude, that will never allow this great Union to be severed. (Applause.)

And let me say to the Whigs assembled here, let us go home and tell our friends that we have stood by and seen the tricks and fanaticism of those who have brought this crisis upon the country, and we have said not a word, but given them full swing in their mad course, letting them cut their own throats as much as they please. (Laughter and applause.) Perhaps it may purify the country to let them go on in such a career of madness and folly. The towering form of Gen. Scott sent into Kansas would have quieted that distracted people and secured peace. (Applause.) But sir, no political capital would have been made out of it. And another thing. Who is the prime minister of this administration?

That man who, perhaps more than any other, has attempted to worry that great chieftain. He was Secretary of War when General Scott was sent to Mexico without the orders necessary to fulfill his mission, which occasioned the saying about the hasty plate of soup. New York has some bad men mixed up with her good men, like other States. [Laughter.] General Scott waited, month after month, impatient to take Vera Cruz, and at length he had to strip the ships of their guns, and in spite of the administration worrying at his heels, he went and took the city by storm—he took it, to use his own emphatic language, with a fire in front and in rear. [Laughter and applause.] The conquest he achieved in Mexico was one that was never excelled in the records of this country's warfare.

And then what was his reward at the hands of the administration? He was put on trial before a court martial; the greatest captain of the age is called before Buchanan and Marcy and sent to a court martial. If ever my blood boiled it was eight years ago when I met the old chieftain at Washington on his way to that court martial. I asked him where he was going. He said "to the town of Frederick, Md." "For what?" I asked. "To attend a court martial," said he. "What is the charge against you?" I enquired. "God only knows—you must ask the administration not me. I never have been disgraced in the field, but their design is to disgrace me before the country." Fellow-citizens, can any of you tell what Gen. Scott was arraigned for? I think not.

But to return to North Carolina. I shall return home, and if I can only have the assurance that the glorious State of New York will do its duty, I am sure that I have only to tell my fellow-citizens in North Carolina so, and victory will perch on our banner, and unless you are very speedy of foot and strong of arm, we will outstrip you. (Applause.)

I heard a remark while on my way here from a Democrat, that the Whig party was only as a brake upon the great Democratic train that was sweeping over the land. That was intended as a cut, but it was like an unfaithful blunderbuss—it hit the man behind harder than the object in front. (Laughter.) The Democratic train is rushing on to destruction with an open draw-bridge ahead, and with inevitable ruin in prospect is shouting out to the Whigs, "Break up, or we are gone." (Laughter.) Sir, thank God we are not on board, and we will let them go on and plunge heels over head into the abyss. (Applause.) Certain it is, that either they or the country have got to be destroyed, and we are for saving the latter. (Applause.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1856.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—We publish to-day the speeches of Gov. Graham and Gov. Morehead. The reader will see from the remarks of the Reporters for the Baltimore papers from which we copy, that we have not exaggerated the applause with which these speeches were received.

The proceedings of so large and respectable a body of representatives of the old Whig party, must have a powerful influence upon the consistent members of that party, which, though powerless in itself to elect a President, is still of sufficient moral and numerical force to make itself felt as an ally. There are hundreds of thousands of Whig voters who have remained Whigs, and who mean to remain such. These have heretofore been like sheep without a shepherd, some straying in this direction and some in that. They will now, we think, gladly adopt the candidate of their Convention, one who proved himself so truly the representative of their National conservative principles, and who is endeared to them by past services and participation in past trials of patriotism.

We have but little need to urge our Whig friends to take this course. It is one which we presume they have almost universally marked out for themselves. Those who remain Whigs are too intelligent and patriotic to require any labored appeals to the performance of their duty to their country. It is true that here and there a conspicuous individual from among our friends has chosen to separate himself from us for a time. But for these we have no reproaches to utter. We believe that generally they have been actuated by motives of patriotism and convictions of duty in view of an unexampled state of things. They should no more be villified for supporting Buchanan than we or any others should be for supporting Fillmore, for neither has been, until now, the candidate of the Whig party, and in the absence of any such candidate upon whom to rally, Whigs were free to adopt one or the other, as their own convictions of duty might prompt. Especially should not the organs of the American party abuse Whigs for selecting a candidate distasteful to them. When they quit the Whig party and formed another, thereby doing what they could to destroy the former, they relinquished all right to lecture those whom they had deserted. The frequent attempts thus to lecture freemen, produced feelings of resentment instead of submission. Now, however, that the Whig party has spoken, through one of the most numerous, as it certainly was one of the most able, patriotic, and united, Conventions that ever met in the country, we have no doubt that all true Whigs, not irrevocably committed otherwise, will rejoice to follow its just recommendation, by giving their hearty support to MILLARD FILLMORE, not as members, but as allies, of the party which originally nominated him. Whether the contest shall end in victory or in defeat, the Whigs will be content to march back to their own encampment, leaving the spoils to those who may covet them.

For ourselves, believing that Mr. Fillmore is the very best man in the country for the office—that he is true, and just, and wise, and patriotic; that he only, of the three candidates, can possibly restore peace to our distracted country, and allay the bitter sectional feud now threatening the disruption of the Union—we shall give him our hearty support, no matter how many or how few others shall do so, whether he is likely or unlikely to be elected. It is only by his friends voting for him that it can fairly be tested whether he can be elected or not. And we verily believe, that if all who really wish him elected will vote for him, he can be elected; that if all such in North Carolina will vote for him, he will have the vote of this State. It was well remarked by a distinguished member of the Convention, that the election may be lost and won more than once between this and the 4th day of November. So great is the confusion of parties and so unsettled is the public mind, that he who might be elected to-day may be the hindmost man in the race six weeks hence. This consideration should induce every friend of Mr. Fillmore to stand by him and to labor for his election.

Our townsman, Jas. Banks, Esq., spoke at a Fillmore meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night last, and was followed by Messrs. David Paul Brown, Wm. Hasbrouck, of New York; Cooper, of Tennessee; Sanderson, of Florida; Grimsby, of Missouri.

After his speech in Monument Square, Baltimore, Mr. Banks had the honor to receive a beautiful bouquet from a lady of that City—a distinction conferred upon no other of the speakers on that occasion.

FROST.—We had considerable white frost yesterday morning, and again to-day, said to be the earliest frosts ever known here, and probably indicative of another severe winter. We suppose they are not what are called killing frosts, but the crops of cotton, peas, &c., will doubtless be considerably diminished by them.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.

The steam propeller "*Indian*," with Liverpool dates to the 10th, four days later than those received by the *Asia*, has arrived.

She reports cotton as unchanged. Breadstuffs lower. Wheat declined from three to four shillings. Flour from one to two shillings. Corn one shilling.

Miscellaneous news wholly unimportant.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Sept. 23.

American Convention in Rochester.—The Northern American Seceders met to-day. F. Walker, President—C. Edwards, Secretary. An address was read giving the history of the Northern American party, and the various intrigues connected therewith; recommending the Convento fraternize with the Fillmore Americans, for the overthrow of the Republicans. The address was adopted.

Erastus Brooks was nominated for Governor by the Fillmoreites.

Death of Col. Andrew Joyner.—We announce, with much regret, the demise of Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax County. He died at his residence, on Saturday last, in the bosom of his family, regretted and mourned by many relatives and friends. His age was about 71.

Col. Joyner was a native, we believe, of Martin County. He represented that County in the House of Commons in 1812 and 1813, during the war with England; and he commanded a regiment of troops at Norfolk during the war. No officer was more devoted to his soldiers, or more popular with them. He was, for many years, a merchant at Norfolk and in Halifax, and by his energy and superior business talents, accumulated a handsome estate. He was the architect of his own fortune, having been born to no inheritance, and never having been blessed with the opportunities of a finished education. As a financier he had but few equals in the State.

Col. Joyner represented the County of Halifax in the State Senate from 1835 to 1850, inclusive; and was Speaker of that body for several sessions, in which position he acquitted himself with dignity, impartiality, and firmness. He was a devoted friend of internal improvements, and of all State measures which, in his judgment, were calculated to develop the State's resources and add to her power and wealth.

Raleigh Standard.

Chatham Superior Court.—This tribunal was in session the whole of last week. The case of the *State vs. Perry and others*, charged with carrying off a slave charged with felony, and selling him, to evade prosecution, was tried and six of the defendants convicted. The Judge fined four of them $200 each and the others $100 each.

Solicitor *Ruffin* and *M. Q. Waddell, Esq.*, for the State, and *Messrs. Haughton and Manning* for defendants.

The case which excited most interest was that of the *State, vs. McCarthy, Dooly, Gleason, and Donoho*, four Irishmen, charged with the murder of Cyrus Pollard, near Haywood on Deep River, some time in June last. McCarthy was convicted of manslaughter only, the others were acquitted entirely. In consideration of the aggravated character of the provocation, the Judge (Person) did not brand the prisoner. Imprisoned him, without fine, for three months only.

Solicitor *Ruffin* appeared for the *State*, and *H W. Miller, Howze, Jackson, and Stedman*, for the Prisoners.—*Ral. Signal.*

Logic.—In the late canvass for the Legislature of this State, Mr. Hargrave (leading orator of the democratic candidates,) of Granville, deduced the conclusion that the democratic party is right, because, said he, the Whig party is opposed to it—the American party is opposed to it—the Abolition party is opposed to it—the secession party is opposed to it—indeed all the ends and fag ends of party oppose the democratic party: Ergo it must be right.

But the young and gallant Edwards, (an Old line Whig,) who was Mr. H's competitor, and who is as "keen as a briar," instantly put this Logic to the blush by analyzing it thus:

"Fellow-citizens," said he, "according to the system of reasoning of my competitor, the Devil must be right! The presbyterians are opposed to the devil—the methodists, baptists, and christians of all the various denominations are opposed to him: Ergo, the Devil must be right and the christians wrong."—*Milton Chronicle*

MARRIED,

In Chatham Co., on Thursday, 18th inst., by R. S. Markes, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN R. AVENT to Miss FRANCES CROSS, daughter of Wm. Cross.

At the residence of Mrs. E. C. Douglas, in Chesterfield, near Society Hill, S. C., on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Mr. W. H. BROWN, of Darlington, to Miss NANCY ALLEN, of Yorkville, youngest daughter of Jas. Allen, Esq., late of Cheraw and Allenton, N. C., and now of Yorkville, S. C.

DIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 14th inst., HARVEY DUNN, only son of Tilmon and Caroline Dunn, aged 1 year and 8 months.

His eyes that once did sparkle,
Will never sparkle more,
For angels in light have lurled him
Safe on the heavenly shore.

Mrs. C. J. WARD'S School will be re-opened on Wednesday the 1st of October 1856.

Sept. 8. 2881t

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIG NATIONAL NOMINATION.

We have already spread before our readers the proceedings of the Whig National Convention lately assembled in the city of Baltimore. Upon these proceedings the Whigs of the Union are now called to sit in judgment, and to pass upon them that verdict which their enlarged and conciliatory patriotism, as well as their fealty to Whig principles, may seem to require at their hands.

We are not unaware of the many difficulties and embarrassments which, in the present unsettled state of political parties, have thus far rendered the question of duty, in the approaching Presidential election, one of no easy solution to as many Whigs as still remain uncommitted to either of the great parties at present contending for the supremacy. It was therefore in the hope that, by the mutual interchange of opinions and counsel, the National Whigs of the Union would be able to arrive at some clearer conception of their duty to their country, as well as with a view to the ultimate reorganization of the National Whig party, that we have heretofore, in common with journals in other parts of the country, approved the proposition for a Convention in which the Whigs of the several States should be represented by their chosen delegates.

Such a Convention has now been held. An assemblage so respectable, alike for numbers and intelligence, as was this Convention—though not representing, as could have been wished, all the States of the Confederacy—if composed of Whigs, and only Whigs, would be fairly entitled to the most respectful consideration and deference from us and all professing Whigs in every quarter of the Union. Respecting the general composition of that Convention we have no means of judging beyond those possessed by our intelligent readers, though it is no more than just to our convictions to state that it appears to have been in truth what it professed to be, a Convention of Whigs, who, whatever may have been their affiliations or sympathies since the late depression of the Whig party, are presumed never to have avowedly connected themselves with any other political organization. The unanimity which marked the proceedings of the Convention, and the promptitude with which they arrived at a choice of candidates, no doubt truly reflected the sentiment of those whom they represented.

In addition to the *personnel* of the Convention, every true Whig, we are satisfied, will be able to find much in its general proceedings and in the tenor of its resolutions to which he will yield a hearty concurrence. That it should have commenced its deliberations by invoking the spirit and resorting afresh to the lessons of the Pater Patriæ, as contained in his *Farewell Address*, cannot but be regarded, we think, as an auspicious incident, the conception of which does honor alike to the distinguished gentleman who proposed and to the Convention which adopted it. Not only was it a most fitting act of patriotic reverence for the character of Washington, but the Address itself is replete with counsels which the lapse of time and the changes of opinion in our country render only more wise and more appropriate in each succeeding age and generation. Next to the invocation of the Most High, what act of homage could be rendered more proper than that which pledges the fealty of the Whigs of the United States to the name and example of Washington?

Of the resolutions adopted by the Convention we have already briefly spoken in introducing them to our readers. As we said then we say now, that in the main they are satisfactory to us, as we doubt not they will also be to the large majority of the Whigs who have not fully identified themselves with one or another of the other parties in the country. These resolutions, so far as they affirm a "reverence for the Constitution" and an "unalterable attachment to the National Union," will not, we are assured, encounter a single word of dissent from any Whig who is worthy of the name. Equally unanimous will be the adhesion of all National Whigs to the declaration announcing as "a fundamental article of their political faith the absolute necessity of avoiding geographical parties." The paramount consideration of the dangers to be apprehended from a *Northern* sectionalism on the one hand and from a *Southern* sectionalism on the other seems to have properly controlled the action of the Convention in the selection of its candidates; for this consideration, besides forming the burden of several distinct resolutions, is formally and repeatedly recited as the one sufficient reason for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, who, "beyond all the other attributes" which adorn his personal and public character, is regarded as possessing the "one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy." To this effect it will suffice to cite the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, *without adopting or referring to the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate*, we look to him as a well-tried and faithful friend of the Constitution and the Union, eminent alike for his wisdom and firmness; for his justice and moderation in our foreign relations; for his calm pacific temperament, well becoming the head of a great and enlightened Government; for his devotion to the Constitution in its true spirit, and his inflexibility in executing all laws passed under its authority; *but, beyond all these attributes, in possessing the one transcendent merit of being the representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy.*"

We need not say, for the information of our regular readers, that this resolution asserts nothing in praise of Mr. Fillmore, as a Whig and an approved statesman, which has not already been said of our own "mere motion," as no less a tribute to historical truth than to the personal character of that gentleman. Disconnected as is their endorsement by the Whig Convention with any "adoption" of or even "reference" to the "peculiar opinions of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as its candidate," we are free to confess our gratification at the selection by the Whigs of one otherwise so worthy of the compliment paid him, and who, if he shall accept the nomination in the same spirit, will be deserving of the zealous support of all Whigs who, in the absence of any other acknowledged Whig candidate, have remained unpledged, and who are yet anxious to discharge their duty to their country under circumstances confessedly of peculiar difficulty and trial.

Whether considered as the nominee of our Whig brethren or as a civilian and statesman of approved ability and integrity, Mr. Fillmore is worthy of all respect and confidence. It is not too much to say that the administration of public affairs would be, as it heretofore proved to be, *safe* in his hands. If political proscription and religious intolerance are, as is charged, a part of the ritual of the order which has placed Mr. Fillmore at its head, the Whig party in adopting him as its nominee can assume no complicity with such uncharitable and anti-republican political creed. As Whigs we do not discriminate offensively between the naturalized and the native citizen, and give no countenance to sectarian jealousies and theological controversies; but, without seeking to ascertain the real nature and extent of the differences between the Whig and "American" parties, it may be sufficient for our present purpose merely to promise that their existence is mutually recognised by each: by the "American" party, on the one hand professing to have arisen on the "ruins" of the Whig as well as Democratic organizations, and in solemnly renouncing the "faults" of the former no less than the latter; and by the Whigs, on the other hand in their endorsement of Mr. Fillmore, without "adopting or referring to the *peculiar* doctrines of the party which has already selected" him as its candidate.

As a Whig, "pure and simple," and in default of any previous nomination of a candidate of the Whig party, that of Mr. Fillmore must, we think, commend itself to the approval of all uncommitted Whigs who conceive that duty to the country will not permit them to remain idle or indifferent spectators in a contest involving consequences of the deepest importance to the public interest, if not, as many conceive, the existence of the Government itself.

Before dismissing this subject, however, we beg to express the hope, in connexion with it, that no one will understand us, in any thing we have thus written, as intending, either directly or by implication, to reflect aught of censure upon those of our political friends who, in the absence of a Whig candidate, and before any National Convention of the Whig party had been actually held or was regarded by many as even probable, have already committed themselves to the support of another candidate than Mr. Fillmore. It is not for us to judge whether the recommendations of the Whig Convention would have wrought any change in the final determination of such Whigs, patriotic as we know them to be, had they withheld the formation of their decision and the expression of their deliberate opinions until the present moment. But it is not too much to say that to many of them it seemed the part of wisdom and patriotism to throw their voices and votes for Mr. Fillmore's Democratic competitor, not so much from any distrust of Mr. Fillmore himself, or of his high capacity for the exalted station to which he aspires, as because his prospects of success were deemed too slender to render him an available candidate at a time when according to their judgment, the prevalence of a party opposed alike to Mr. Fillmore and to Mr. Buchanan is most of all to be deprecated. The conclusion at which they arrived is vindicated no less by the purity of the motives than by the peculiar circumstances of the time in which they were called to act.

The political journals of the State of Georgia bring to us a letter from the Hon. C. J. Jenkins, a leading Whig as well as distinguished jurist of that State, in which among other reasons for preferring Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Fillmore for President, he assigns the fact of Mr. Fillmore's known opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, from which opposition Mr. Jenkins seems to infer as a logical consequence that he must now be in favor of its restoration by Congress. Without presuming to speak for Mr. Fillmore in this regard, we may remark that the reasoning of Mr. Jenkins, however plausible at first sight, is not so necessarily consequential as he seems to imagine. If we are correctly informed, Mr. Buchanan himself is not to be claimed as an original friend of the clause engrafted upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill for the purpose of repealing the Missouri restriction, though, as is well known, he, in common with the Democratic party, would now resist any attempt to re-enact the inhibition of involuntary servitude north of the ancient compromise line.

We need not say, for the information of our own regular readers, that while we were among the first and most earnest in resistance to its repeal, we were also among the first to declare ourselves against any agitation with a view to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Constrained as we are to believe that any such attempt, so far from allaying the sectional dissensions so unhappily evoked by the disturbance of that compact, would tend only to render them more violent and inveterate, it seems to us no less the dictate of prudence than of patiotism sedulously to avoid all irritating discussion which, prompted chiefly by a spirit of resentment, natural though it be, could only have for its effect to widen the schism instead of closing the wound in the body politic. And we cannot doubt that this view will commend itself to the acceptance of all who like ourselves, are wearied with the ceaseless agitation of a single subject, which, presenting itself in phases sometimes rather abstract than real, can lead to no useful results, but is fostered at the expense of the more immediate and material interests of the country at large.

National Intelligencer.

THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.—Mr. Fillmore's position as to the proposed restoration of the Missouri Restriction having become matter of discussion, his home organ, the Buffalo Advertiser, says he is opposed to it. It thus closes a long article on the subject:

"We may consider it demonstrated, therefore, that an act for restoring the Missouri Compromise will never come before the President for his consideration. As connected with the presidential election, the question is perfectly idle—mere abstraction unworthy the consideration of a practical statesman. It is unwise to discuss it as an element in the presidential canvass; it would be equally unwise ever to agitate it again in Congress. The Missouri Compromise is like water spilled upon the sand, it can never be gathered up. Its repeal was a great blunder, but it is too late to correct it. The attempt to restore it at the late session of Congress is defensible, on the ground that it was well to offer to the Senate an opportunity to reconsider its action. But the Compromise is dead, and it would be as rational to expect the reanimation of any other corpse as of this. Nothing remains but to pronounce its eulogy and bury it out of sight.

For more than thirty years the whole country acquiesced in it, and it had acquired a sacredness in public estimation, which it was unwise to disturb. It had settled a dangerous controversy, which it was folly, nay, it was madness to reopen. Its repeal, as Mr. Fillmore justly remarked in one of his speeches, was the Pandora's box, from which has issued all our present evils. As Mr. Fillmore was opposed, at the time, to its disturbance, he has not changed his opinion that its repeal was an act of folly. But we are quite sure we do not misrepresent his sentiments when we say that he does not think it would be wise to attempt its restoration, and that he desires no agitation having this object, either in Congress or out of it. He is too sagacious not to perceive that the question has become obsolete, and too wise to pour water around the roots of a tree which was girdled two years ago, in the hope of seeing it again covered with foliage.

Nothing now remains for the territories but to see that by wise legislation, properly enforced, the people are protected in the enjoyment of peace, and ultimately, in the right of determining the character of their own institutions without intimidation by mobs, and without interference from the States. The sooner this doctrine is acquiesced in, the sooner will that quiet be restored to the country of which it is so greatly in need."

The positions of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan on this subject, are therefore identical. Both were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri restriction; both are opposed to its restoration.

SPEECH OF JAMES BANKS OF N. C.

At the Whig Ratification Meeting in National Hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 20th, 1856.

The Chairman introduced to the assemblage Mr. Banks, of North Carolina, whose rising was the signal for another round of applause.

When order had been restored, Mr. Banks said:

Fellow Whigs of Philadelphia—When I come to address a Whig assembly, I never like to be elevated above them. [As the speaker said this, he walked down the steps to the front of the platform.] I like to be face to face with my friends, and to know that their hearts beat in unison with mine. I was told it was no use to travel towards the North—that I would find nothing there but the dry bones of Whiggery. But not so; I find it in full life and vigor, and this uprising of the Whigs of the City of Philadelphia to ratify the doings of the National Whig Convention, assures me that they are, as they ever have been, ready to do battle for the Constitution and the Union, and that the cause will be victorious in November next. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, I have evidence before me that the Whig party is living, and it is the only party in which the ruling passion is seen strong after death.—[Laughter.]

Mr. Banks related an anecdote in illustration of this, which created much mirth among the assemblage.

My friends, he continued, when the glorious Constitution of the country is in danger, no wonder that every Whig is aroused to activity, and rushes forward as of old for the preservation of the Union. It needs but that the path of duty shall be seen, and no good, true and loyal Whig will hold back or shrink in the performance of his whole duty. I come my friends from the sunny South, from the land where the pulse beats high and the heart is warm, but I have never met with a more patriotic, loyal and Constitutional-loving people than I see before me tonight. Tell me not that the people of the North are cold and calculating, and not alive to patriotic impulses. It is not so, and when I go back to the sunny South, I will carry with me the glad tidings that the people of the North have risen in mass, determined to stand by Millard Fillmore and Constitution. [Loud and long continued applause.] I knew it would be so. I knew that the Keystone State would be true in a crisis like this. We look to you, my friends, to you who have always been true, and when the Keystone proves false, this glorious Union will be rent asunder, and the emblem of the Nation, the Stars and Stripes, be trailed in the dust. [Enthusiastic applause.] But the Keystone will stand by the South, firm in support of the Union and the Constitution, despite the spirit of rebellion in the one section of the country and of secession in the other. [Applause.]

I am here as a Whig and nothing else. In one sense, I am like a whiskey barrel, tap me when you will and where you will, and Whiggery will run out. [Laughter.] I was told that I would not be well received at the North, but at the Whig Convention where I have been, I met gentlemen from the North and the South, and a more fraternal band of brothers I never met under the canopy of heaven. When the North spoke of her Adams, the South referred to Washington, when the North pointed to Bunker Hill the South looked to Fort Moultrie, and when Saratoga and Yorktown were called to mind, the South claimed that the blood of the men of the whole Union was spilled there. [Enthusiastic applause.] And so in respect to the latter contest—the second struggle for liberty—if Hull and Bainbridge were called to mind, we of the South gloried in the name of Jackson, of Taylor, and of Scott. [Applause.] And as the North and the South stood shoulder to shoulder, in time past, when danger threatened the country, so will they now stand, moved by one common impulse, having but one object. Depend upon it that victory will crown the effort, and Millard Fillmore be restored to the position which he held with such credit to himself and honor to his country. [Cheering.] And should he not? Has Millard Fillmore proved a traitor to the interests of the whole Union? [Voices, No! no!] Has he deceived you? [No! no!] Will he deceive you? [No! no!] Was he not the friend and supporter of Henry Clay? [Immense applause.] Yes, my friends, he stood by the patriot in times of danger, and when that noble spirit was stricken down by the hand of disease, his bedside was visited by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who smoothed his dying pillow. You owe Millard Fillmore a debt of gratitude which you will repay with your suffrages, as I know.

I stand before you under peculiar circumstances. I am not native and to the manor born. My birthplace was the land of mist, and I got my ideas of liberty and law in the bosom of a Covenanting family in Scotland. [Loud and long continued cheering.] Ah! my friends, I thought I should touch a chord in your hearts. I was born in the country of Robert Bruce, the hero, and Robert Burns, the gifted child of song, old Ayr, and I feel proud of my native country, and my native land. [Applause.] I have said that my position is a peculiar one, and so it is. I have been told that naturalized citizens don't stand high in the estimation of the Whig party now, to which I have replied that all true Whigs are willing constitutional Americans shall rule America. [Deafening applause.] Thank God for that response. I rejoice in it the more, because I see—

> "A chiel's amang ye, takin' notes,
> And faith he'll print 'em."

My friends, I will not occupy your time longer. I see gentlemen present more able to address you than myself. [Cries of go on, go on!] I was speaking in the Square, in Baltimore, the other night, and, as no relief came, I kept on speaking. My throat has experienced the bad effect of that prolonged effort, and I shall give place to others. Don't imagine my fire has burnt out. It never burns out. Allow me one more remark. It is said, that Millard Fillmore has added one more plank to the Whig platform. He is the kind of Whig General Taylor was, who said that he was a whig and a quarter over. [Laughter and Applause.] You all owe a debt of gratitude to Millard Fillmore, and I know you will pay it. In view of past services, his fidelity to the Constitution, his reverence for the Union, and respect for the rights of all, you will restore him to the Presidential Chair. And when the ides of November are come and gone, the cry will be,

> Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances,
> Honored and blest be the ever green pine!
> Long may the tree in the banner that glances,
> Flourish, the shelter and grace of our line!
> Heaven send it happy dew,
> Earth lend it sap anew,
> Gaily to blossom, and boldly to grow,
> While every highland glen,
> Sends our shouts back again,
> Fillmore is President, Fillmore again,

Mr. Banks retired, amid much cheering.

On the 22d, Mr. Banks, pursuant to invitation, addressed a great Ratification meeting at Germantown. From his reported speech we extract the following paragraphs:—

James Banks, Esq., of North Carolina, was then presented to the audience, and three cheers for Banks, of North Carolina, then rent the air. Mr. Banks remarked,—In the name of North Carolina I thank you for that glorius shout, from the men of Germantown. It is a compliment to my adopted State, and one she well merits, for her devotion to liberty in days of yore—when Lord Howe invested Philadelphia and his brother possessed the key to the Schuylkill; and when Germantown was overawed by British troops, North Carolina troops, under the lead of General Nash, camp to your rescue. Yes, but a short time after Patrick Henry gave utterance to that glorious sentiment, "Give me Liberty or give me death," the brave Nash sealed the sentiment with his blood and life on the plains of Germantown, and Polk and Boyd were wounded, and your noble State has erected a monument to the memory of Nash—for which North Carolina feels grateful. (Great sensation and applause)

I have been asked, how I, a naturalized citizen, could support the candidate of the American party? My response is ready—I have sworn to support the Constitution. Mr. Fillmore says he will enforce the laws and the Constitution and preserve the Union; hence I cannot hesitate between him and sectional candidates, and dare not claim to myself a higher standard than that which suits the American people. Millard Fillmore suits them; he should suit all of my class.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, held on the 23d Sept. 1856, the following Committees were appointed to act as Judges, and to award Premiums, at the Third Annual Fair, to be held at Fayetteville, on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of October next:

Horses, Mules, Jacks, Jennets and Cattle.—John Elliot, A. H. Dewar, M. McKinnon, A. J. O'Hanlon, C. C. Barbee.

Sheep and Hogs.—David Murphy, P. Taylor, Hugh McLean, Farquhard Smith, David Gillis.

Poultry.—A. M. Campbell, Theo. Evans, David McDuffie.

Agriculture.—Hon. L. Bethune, Alex. Elliot, Wm. McMillan, Alex. R. Smith, John Green.

Salt Provisions.—Jonathan Evans, S. W. Tillinghast, J. H. Roberts.

Dairy.—S. T. Hawley, John A. Pemberton, Mrs. S. W. Tillinghast, Mrs. T. D. Haigh, Mrs. John McNeill, Mrs. John Evans.

Food, Condiments, &c.—J. W. Pearce, John C. Haigh, Mrs. A. A. McKethan, Mrs. David A. Ray, Mrs. Alex. Elliot, Mrs. W. B. Wright, Mrs. W. J. Anderson.

Horticulture.—Col. C. Lutterloh, Maj. John H. Cook, James Huske, D. McArthur, Neill McDugald.

Mechanics.—Col. A. S. McNeill, Col. A. S. McKay, Duncan Murchison, John D. Smith, S. S. Averitt.

Saddlery.—Jas. W. Strange, C. E. Leete, W. Overby.

Steam Power, Horse Power, Hand Power.—Geo. Makepeace, N. A. Stedman, J. A. Worth, E. H. Evans, Geo. Elliot.

Cabinet Work.—C. B. Mallett, J. W. Baker, A. W. Steel.

Shoes, Hats, &c.—I. B. Hawley, J. C. Poe, J. C. Thomson, C. W. Andrews, David Gee.

Manufactures, Mill Fabrics.—Geo. McNeill, Alex. Johnson, Jr., T. H. Pemberton, John A. Murchison.

Household Fabrics.—Wm. McLaurin, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Mrs. John C. Smith, Mrs. James McKethan, Mrs. Joel Williams, Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale, Mrs. T. J. Robinson.

Flowers.—Dr. T. D. Haigh, A. McLean, Mrs. H. L. Myrover, Mrs. T. S. Lutterloh, Mrs. W. H. Haigh, Mrs. C. G. Wright.

Discretionary Premiums.—W. B. Wright, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, H. L. Myrover, James G. Cook.

Minerals.—Dr. B. Robinson, J. W. Powell, T. S. Lutterloh, W. T. Horne.

Trotting Horses.—Dr. H. A. McSwain, Maj. Angus Shaw, E. Spearman, A. Alden.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. P. McLEAN, Sec'y.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY—FACTS.

For the information of our people who may not have access to the Census report we have gathered the following facts from the Census of 1850 which we recommend to our readers as worthy their attention. There are in Rutherford (now Ruherford and Polk) 67,645 acres of improved lands, and 213,421 acres unimproved, in all 281,066 acres. The value of these lands, estimating improved at $10 per acre, (and this is a low average,) and unimproved at $2 00 per acre is $1,103,292. The yearly produce of the land is Corn, 472,335 bushels; valued at 40 cents, it amounts to $188,934. Wheat 29,384 bushels, which at $1 00 amounts to $29,384. Rye and oats 81,310 bushels, averaged at 30 cts., amounting to $24,393. Potatoes 62,366 bushels, at 50 cents amounting to $31,183. These staple products amount to $273,894 annually. Besides these there are produced about 5,000 tons of hay, 194,000 lbs. of butter and cheese, and in 1850 there were 9,599 neat cattle, 8,251 sheep, 23,898 swine, and several other products and animals not so numerous.

After giving this statement of facts from the Census, we give here some others well to be remembered. Corn and wheat are always in market, especially the latter; and this latter grain is the surest moneyed crop our farmers can plant. Since '50, the wheat crops have increased to at least 40,000 bushels yearly, and this at the present price ($1 per bushel) is equal to $40,000. It is not too much if we suppose our Rail Road to increase its value to $2 per bushel, and then we have an increase of $40,000 per annum in this article alone, which in two years will about pay off our stock in the Road. But in addition to this, corn will be at least 75 cents per bushel, which will be an increase of $165,291; so in these two articles we have an increase of $200,000 per annum. This is a reasonable calculation, and one which will certainly be realized when our Road is completed.

Another question we would ask of our farmers. Why is it that with 472,300 bushels of corn, we have annually to pay out so much money for hogs? Certainly this county is able to raise meat sufficient for its home consumption; and we will keep our money as a circulating medium among us, instead of sending it over the mountains. We, with all our agricultural resources, our water power equal to any in the world, are still dependent upon our neighbors. The time is coming when our mountain country will have manufactories of its own, and when our farmers will be scientific, thorough men, who can and will make it the garden spot of North Carolina.

Rutherford Eagle.

"The Senate Must be Crushed."—Burlingame, in his speech at his reception in Boston, made the following bold avowal:

"When we shall have elected a President, as we will, who will be not the President of a party nor of a section, but the tribune of the people, and after we have exterminated a few more miserable dough-faces from the North, then, *if the slave Senate will not give way, we will grind it between the upper and nether mill-stones of our power.*"

Union of the American Parties in New York—Great Excitement—The State Going for Fillmore—Buchanan out of the Question—Fremont Losing Ground.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

Intense political excitement now pervails in this city and throughout the entire State, in consequence of the union effected yesterday between the "North Americans" and "Americans;" or two divisions of the American party upon Fillmore & Donelson. The movement was wholly unexpected, but resulted in perfect harmony.

The positive and emphatic refusal of the New York Herald to support the Republican nominee for Governor has also produced intense sensation amongst the adherents of that party, and they are in great tribulation in view of almost certain defeat. Fremont stock has depreciated astonishingly, and is rapidly declining, whilst that of Fillmore is going up with unprecedented rapidity.

Buchanan is also losing ground, and far in the rear of all competitors. He has not an earthly chance in this State.

Leading politicians—men of sober judgment, intelligent merchants and substantial business men, are every where turning towards Mr. Fillmore as their abiding hope. A general sentiment is being whispered in all important circles that New York is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. The elements are in motion. I have never seen so much enthusiasm. Merchants and business men are coming out by scores declaring their determination to support the National Whig and American nominations. We shall thus soon have a body guard of the Union, a phalanx of conservatism for the "model President," impregnable to all assaults.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA!

THREE DAYS LATER!

HALIFAX, Sept. 24.

The Cunard steamer Canada, with Liverpool dates to the 13th, has arrived.

The Canada's news is unimportant.

Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 50,000 bales. Speculators took 7500—exporters 6500. The harvest reports were favorable.

There was a better feeling in breadstuffs, but a slight decline during the week.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 25.

Dreadful Calamity on Lake Erie—Burning of the Steamer Niagara—One Hundred Lives Supposed to be Lost.—The steamer Niagara was burnt on Lake Michigan, on Wednesday evening, near Fort Washington, and it is supposed that one hundred lives have been lost, including Hon. John B Macy, of Wisconsin. The captain and crew were saved. Many of the passengers were picked up by vessels. The names of several of the saved and lost have been given, but none are from the South. Many bodies have been recovered, including those of several unknown women, one of whom wore a ring marked Z. D. G. The Niagara had a very heavy freight, all of which was lost.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.—There have been twenty-four deaths from yellow fever, in this city, during the week. There was frost near the city last night and the weather is cold.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 25, 8 30 P. M.

Frost in the Country.—All the tobacco in this section was killed by frost last night.

New York.—The re-union of the North Americans with the regular Americans, and their endorsement of Mr. Fillmore, is looked upon as conclusively indicating the vote of the Empire State in the Presidential contest. It will go for Mr. Fillmore beyond all doubt.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the Argus.

LITTLE'S MILLS, Richmond Co.,
September 17, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—At short notice, a considerable number of the citizens of Richmond and Montgomery counties, assembled at Little's Mills, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the promotion of the election of Millard Fillmore to the Presidency, and A. J. Donelson to the Vice Presidency of the United States.

The meeting was composed of respectable and intelligent citizens, who are conversant with the state of politics in our distracted country, who think and act, not with a view to popularity, but to the interest and well being of our country, and who are determined to do their duty in November by casting their votes for that tried statesman and patriot Millard Fillmore, and the able, conservative, and Union-loving southerner, A. J. Donelson.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. O. Hadley to the chair and requesting R. A. Chambers to act as Secretary. On motion the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions, for the action of the meeting: O. H. Dockery, J. P. Little, A. W. Chambers, Wm. Stanback, B. F. Little, and James Pemberton.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we, a portion of the citizens of Richmond and Montgomery counties, feeling the necessity of action and vigilance on the part of the friends of law and order, have met together for the purpose of organizing a Fillmore and Donelson Club.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the tried experience, eminent ability and patriotism of Millard Fillmore; that we believe him to be true to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we will exert our utmost to secure his election.

Resolved, That in A. J. Donelson we recognize a scion of the old stock—every way worthy the confidence of all true Americans. We respect him for his ability, his conservatism and his love of the Union.

These were all received with that enthusiasm which the mention of such illustrious names is calculated to arouse in every true American.

The following persons were appointed permanent officers:

N. T. BOWDEN, President,
WM. TOWNSEND, } Vice Presidents.
JOHN P. LITTLE, }
R. A. CHAMBERS } Secretaries.
McMARTIN, }

Vigilance Committee—O. H. Dockery, E. C. Chambers, Joseph Hines, A. Martin, Esq., T. Bostick, Esq., A. W. Chambers, Jesse Baldwin, Esqr., Richmond Lovin, John Bennett, and Dr. O. Hadley.

After spirited and cheering speeches from B. F. Little, O. H. Dockery, and J. D. Pemberton, it was resolved that the Argus and Observer be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that we adjourn to meet again at Mineral Springs on Saturday the 18th October.

OWEN HADLEY, President.
RON'T A. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

We have been requested to state, that there will be a meeting of the Fayetteville Presbytery at Mount Horeb, Bladen county, commencing on Thursday after the 1st Sunday in October. All are invited to attend, and suitable accommodations will be provided. Persons visiting can come to Whitehall, where conveyances can be obtained.—*Wil. Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1856.

BADLY FRIGHTENED.—The reiterated and labored attempts of the Wilmington Journal to convince itself and its readers that the late great Whig National Convention at Baltimore was nothing more than a mere Know Nothing "meeting," shows that it is seriously alarmed at the effect which that Convention is having upon the old Whig party and upon the prospects of the Presidential candidates. And well it may be alarmed. The Whigs are too numerous to be despised. Their alliance with the American party for the single purpose of electing a National man to the Presidency will turn the scale in several of the States, and may decide the election. The action of the Convention is serving to unite the scattered Whigs, and to give confidence to them and to the Americans, that Mr. Fillmore can be *elected*. And that confidence is what was wanting until the Whig Convention met. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Journal and others of its party are anxious to destroy the effect of the Convention. And how does it proceed to accomplish that purpose? In the first place by bald assertion. But, finding that that is a fact that won't pass current, it proceeds to argue that all the members of the Convention were Know Nothings because they are in favor of the candidate of the Know Nothings; and particularly that Gov. Graham and Mr. Bryan are Know Nothings because they each made a speech in favor of Gilmer and Fillmore during the past Summer. It is really surprising that the Journal should run as to set up such a pretence as this.

In the late election in this State, the Whigs had no candidate. Some of them supported the democratic and some the American candidates according to their individual preferences. According to the Journal, they were no longer Whigs—there was not a Whig left in the State. Gov. Graham and Mr. Bryan advocated Gilmer's election: Therefore they were Know Nothings, though they themselves denied being so at the time and at all times. So also the Whigs had no candidate for the Presidency: They were obliged to stand neutral or to choose between the candidates of the other parties. A few of them chose Buchanan; but the great body of them preferred Fillmore. Therefore, according to the Journal, they were no longer Whigs, but democrats and Know Nothings! Perhaps we cannot better illustrate the absurdity of this pretence than by citing the case of the Senior Editor of this paper, who is named by the Journal as one of the Know Nothings in the Baltimore "meeting!" There being no Whig candidates in this county and State at the late August election, he was obliged either not to vote at all or to select from the candidates of the other parties. He preferred to vote for Mr. Gilmer for Governor. According to the Journal that made him a member of the Know Nothing party. But at the same moment he had to select from the candidates of the other parties for the Legislature; and his high respect for his distinguished democratic townsman Mr. Shepherd induced him to vote for him, as the man most likely, in his opinion, to serve the county and the State with ability and usefulness. That made him, according to the Journal, a democrat! But how he could be Know Nothing and democrat at one and the same time, may puzzle the ingenuity of the Journal to explain. He was in truth, neither the one nor the other, nor was he "on the fence,"—a position which he never yet occupied. "Truth lies between extremes." He was then, as now and ever, a Whig. And he was sent by Whigs to the Baltimore Convention. As such he attended the Convention and he there met none but Whigs, whatever the Wilmington Journal may say to the contrary.

The Senior Editor is tempted to relate, for the Journal's benefit, the particulars of an incident to which, in part, he was witness, when returning from the Convention.

There was in the Convention a very aged gentleman from Tennessee, who attracted much attention, as well by his venerable appearance as by his intelligent face and gentlemanly but quiet demeanor. These combined, induced several of the most eminent members to introduce themselves to him, and to engage in conversation with him. On the morning after the adjournment he started for home, and we found him on the boat on the Potomac. Here he was related to some acquaintances the proceedings of the Convention, when a moustached individual, perhaps 40 years, with a very cur-dog countenance, rudely interrupted him by remarking that Fillmore could not get the vote of a single State.

"My impression is otherwise," quietly remarked the old gentleman.

"No, sir, he can't get a vote; and your Convention was a Know Nothing affair. There were none but Know Nothings in it."

"You are mistaken, sir, I am a Whig. I am not a Know Nothing, and there were none but Whigs in it."

"It aint so, sir; you are all Know Nothings."

"Sir, (said the old gentleman, rising up with great indignation,) you oblige me to tell you that you are a liar."

"That is harsh language, and you are an old man," said moustache.

"I am not too old to put you over the railing into the river, where such a lying scoundrel deserves to go."

"Sir, my name is Key, (said moustache,) I am the son of the author of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' which is well known throughout the country."

"I don't care whose son you are, nor whether you are anybody's son."

By this time a crowd had collected, by which the old gentleman would readily have been assisted, if necessary, in giving moustache a cold bath in the Potomac. Instead of that, however, he got off at the first landing place, and we saw

no more of the "son of the author of the Star Spangled Banner."

Of course we do not apply the old gentleman's harsh language (which that occasion justified,) to the Journal. But the incident, apart from that, is worthy of the Journal's consideration.

We were not in the Whig Convention at Baltimore, although we were in the city immediately *before* and *after* its sittings, and saw many of those who were reported in the papers as delegates, and who informed us that they were members of the Convention, that we know once belonged to the American party." We know, likewise, that some from Virginia and our own State were defeated candidates of that party. We never belonged to the organization, and have no means of proving who have been and who have not been members of the "Order;" but we venture to affirm we can name several delegates to the late "Whig" Convention, who will not *deny* that they "ever belonged to th American party." We have no doubt that the assertion of the senior Editor of the Observer was made upon what he considered reliable authority. But it is a great mistake, as we happen to know.

Warrenton News.

The News must pardon us for doubting the correctness of its statements, and for calling upon it to "name" the delegates to whom it alludes, in this State, Virginia, or elsewhere, who have belonged to the American party. We pledge ourselves to write to every delegate so named, to ascertain directly whether the News is correct or not.—*Observer.*

THE WHIG FIRE SPREADING.—The signs are flaring indeed. Not only are the old Whig and neutral newspapers coming into the support of Fillmore, but large and enthusiastic Ratification Meetings are held in various parts of the country.

But the strongest sign that has occurred, is the accession of the Johnson wing of the North Americans in New York, who have come over to Fillmore. See the interesting particulars in another part of this paper.

PARTY ASSOCIATIONS.—The Wilmington Journal indulges in a long jeremiad over the fact that Mr. Banks of this town addressed a Whig ratification meeting in Philadelphia, in "the National Hall," which the Journal represents to be "a sort of Know Nothing, Black Republican, joint stock Amalgamated Head Quarters." *A sort of* hall which is every thing but a whig hall, and yet it was a whig meeting that was held in it, and Mr. Banks made a whig speech there! The Journal must excuse us.

But if some of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore at the North are free soilers, and even if some of them should be found in the same meeting with Mr. Banks, how can the Journal complain, when it calls to mind the active support which the Van Burens, father and son, are giving to Buchanan?

If there is a worse enemy to the South than these two supporters of Buchanan, we have yet to hear of him.

But we publish a report of Mr. Banks's Philadelphia speech, copied from the Daily News of that city, and a portion of his subsequent speech at Germantown, Penn. If there be any treason in them, if there be any thing but true patriotism, let the Journal make the most of it.

The amount of reliance to be placed on the Journal's statements may be inferred from the fact that it represents Mr. Fillmore to be "an abolitionist."

WHY THEY DID IT.—A great deal of affected surprise is manifested by the Democracy at the possibility of an alliance upon Mr. Fillmore by the Whig and American parties. The latter party, say the democrats, professed to rise upon the ruins and corruptions of the Whig and Democratic parties, and therefore the Whigs ought not to unite with the Americans for any object.

It is a bad rule that don't work both ways. With how much better grace could the Whigs unite with the Democrats, who, not for *one* but for many years, have been denouncing them as in ruins, as thoroughly corrupt, as guilty of "moral treason," as allies of the foreign enemies of America? In abuse of the Whigs the American party has not succeeded in approaching within gunshot of the Democrats.

Nothing on that score, therefore, was to be gained by the Whigs by an alliance with the Democracy. Whilst in a choice between the candidates all Whigs in the country, even those who have come out for Buchanan, avow a decided preference for Mr. Fillmore as the very man they would have chosen for their own candidate. They do not like Mr. Donelson, it is true. But every objection to him applies with equal force to Mr. Buchanan.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY GONE!—We have quietly watched for two or three years the fierce fight between the Know Nothings and the Locofocos on the Roman Catholic question. The former, it is alleged, have been sapping the foundations of the Constitution, destroying religious liberty, persecuting the Roman Catholics. The Democracy, on the contrary, have been, according to their own account, the "stern, unflinching" defenders of religious liberty, whether to Protestant or Romanist.

Somehow there has been a change, and these two parties, so widely at issue, are coming together. The Democracy of North Carolina have only to refer to the Journal of Commerce, their ablest champion at the North, and to the Washington Union, their central organ, and they will find all the proofs of Col. Fremont's Romanism copied with avidity from the *Know Nothing* papers, and paraded before their own readers in glaring capitals! The self-sacrificing love of religious freedom has vanished. The Northern Romanists have quit the Democrats to support Fremont; and forthwith these Democratic organs set to work to rouse the Protestant feeling of the country against Col. Fremont as *having once been* a Roman Catholic.

We have seen no complete list of the North Carolina Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Among those present, not named in the published lists, were Josiah Cowles, Jr., of Yadkin county, and —— Holley of Bertie. And the names of Ralph Gorrell, Chas. L. Hinton, and Henry Whitted, were incorrectly printed.

NEGRO REPRESENTATION.

It was stated in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Russell Sage, M. C. for the 13th district of this State, and has since been frequently repeated by the press and lecturers of the party to which he belongs, that the three-fifths provision of the Constitution confers a political power on the South which the North does not possess—namely, that every Souther planter has a right to cast three votes at the ballot-box for every five of his negroes. Now it requires but little knowledge of the provisions of the Constitution to discover the impudent falsehood of this statement, used and circulated by the Black Republicans to impose upon the ignorant, and promote their scheme of creating a feeling of antagonism between the North and South. It is well known to these men that in no State of the Union can any citizen cast more than one vote, and that the clause of the Constitution which regulates this matter, only gives the South the right, in the apportionment for Representatives to Congress, to have every five negroes counted as three white persons, a right which belongs to the political power of the State, and not to the individual slaveholder. The following is the clause of the Constitution:—

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their representative numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

The advantages which this provision confers, belong equally to all the legal voters in the State, and not to the owners of slaves exclusively. The voter who does not possess a single slave, derives as much additional political power from it as the planter who owns a thousand negroes. It is simply a right which the slaveholding States possess, as political corporations, in which the poorest citizen entitled to a vote participates equally with the wealthiest planters. The assertion, therefore, that "a man who owns a thousand slaves has the same political power, by means of his slave property as six hundred inhabitants of the free States have," is an unmitigated falsehood.

If any portion of the Union is a loser by the three-fifths basis, it certainly is not the North, since were it to be abolished to-morrow, the North would not gain a particle of additional strength, either politically or numerically, while two-fifths would be added to the enumerated representative population of the South. Take, for instance, any Northern and any Southern State, as an illustration of the practical working of the constitutional provision. In the former, every man, be he white or black, is counted in the apportionment of representatives in Congress, while in the latter, the slave part of the population suffers a reduction of two-fifths. The voters of the State of New York, for example, consist of all the white male citizens above the age of twenty-one, and they vote for themselves, for the women and children, for all the negroes in the State, who are not legal voters, and for all the foreign population not naturalized. In Louisiana, the voters are also the white male citizens past twenty-one years of age, and they vote for themselves, the women and children, and foreigners not naturalized, but only for three-fifths of the slave population. In the Free States, every negro counts as much as a white man, in the enumeration of the inhabitants, and every 90,000 negroes gives one representative, but in the Slave States, five slaves only count as three persons, and it requires 150,000 to send one member to Congress. If the same rule were in practice in the South as in the North, with regard to the enumeration of negroes, the former would be entitled to twenty more representatives in the Federal Legislature than it has at present.

These are simple and undeniable truths, which it were well that every man should know, who has allowed himself to be led into error by those unscrupulous politicians, whose most earnest endeavors tend directly "to array State against State, interest against interest, party against party, careless of the continuance of that unity of government which constitutes us one people."

N. Y. Journ. of Com.

The above is a just statement of the facts in regard to the federal representation, or the three-fifths rule established by the Constitution. We are inclined to think, however, that there is even more of ignorance than of knavery, in the misrepresentations made about it at the North. We recollect some ten years ago, in Boston, that a gentleman who bore the name of one of the most distinguished revolutionary men of Massachusetts, stoutly contended that the owner of a hundred negroes in North Carolina could go to the polls and deposite a hundred votes in the ballot box! And he evidently believed what he asserted. If the educated gentleman of Boston knew no better than that, can we be surprised that the masses labor under such a delusion?

These Northern fanatics, who pretend such a reverence for the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise that they are ready to upturn the Union because of its repeal, have not the same reverence for the sanctity of the Compromises the Constitution, of which this three-fifths representation was one, and the delivery of fugitive slaves another. *These* compromises are distasteful to them, and therefore ought to be null and void.

But if we recollect aright, the three-fifths principle was inserted in the Constitution at the instance of the South, against the wish of the North, *which desired that* ALL *the "other persons"* (slaves,) should be counted. It will be observed that the constitutional provision is that "representation and *direct taxes* shall be apportioned" according to this three-fifths principle. At the time of the adoption of the constitution, it was supposed that the revenues of the government would be derived mainly from direct taxes, and the South insisted upon the exemption from such taxes of two-fifths of its slaves, that proportion being of no value, on account of being under age or over age. This idea prevailed, and was incorporated among the compromises of the constitution. It was a great mistake of the South, as time has shown, for there have been almost no direct taxes, and the South has fewer Representatives in Congress than it would have had by *fourteen*, if the Northern idea of enumerating the slaves for representation and taxation had prevailed.

This fact shows how little ground the North has for complaint upon that score.

Our friend and neighbor, Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, has handed us "an old line Whig, for the Observer"; a capital likeness, in a useful form, of the great Whig leader, HENRY CLAY. The "live whigs" hereabouts can find plenty more, we presume, at Mr. T's elegant establishment.

At Robeson Superior Court, last week, Sam, a slave of the Deep River Navigation Company, was tried for the murder of Capt. Angus McDiarmid, of the steamer John H. Haughton, last Spring, by throwing him into the river Cape Fear, where he was drowned. The Jury found the prisoner guilty. Motions for a new trial and for arrest of judgment were refused, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, October 31. For the State, Solicitor Strange and C. G. Wright, Esq. For the prisoner, (assigted by the Court,) Wm. H. Haigh, B. Fuller, and B. R. Huske, Esqrs.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Petersburg South Side Democrat publishes the following as a "*special despatch*" from its Washington correspondent:

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.

Letters received here from sources entitled to much credit, state that the Democrats having become convinced of the futility of attempting to carry the electoral ticket of New York, will consequently throw the strength of their vote in favor of Fillmore, in order to defeat Fremont. The Democrats will also use but little effort against their opponents in Massachusetts.

The electioneering means thus husbanded between these States, will be concentrated upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The South Side Democrat says that this news "sounds very much like a hoax." But some credence is given to it because it is a "special despatch" from the correspondent of a Locofoco paper.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—We notice sales in New York of a small lot at 95½.

PACIFICATION OF KANSAS.

The St. Louis papers of the 22d instant contain later intelligence from Kansas, by which it appears that the people of all parties in that Territory acknowledge the authority of the new Governor, and that the armed companies from Missouri are disbanding and returning to their homes. We extract the following items:

FROM THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

The steamer David Tatum arrived here yesterday afternoon from St. Joseph. She left that port on Wednesday last. At Kansas she took on board about 350 citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri.

The train from Jefferson City last evening brought down several gentlemen direct from Kansas. They were passengers on the Aubry, and bring the latest news. From one of them we learn that the whole of Gen. Reid's force had been disbanded, and had returned to their homes. Gov. Geary was at Lecompton with 1,000 United States troops, and determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his band having fled to Nebraska is confirmed.

It is very gratifying to hear these tidings, and to know that the violence which has so long prevailed in Kansas is at an end. Gov. Geary began right, and a like firm purpose to preserve law and order, and to punish all offenders against it, will soon make life and property as secure as in any State of the Union.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.

The Burning of the Steamer Niagara.—The Niagara left Collingwood with 175 passengers. About 100 were saved. Fifty or sixty are supposed to be lost. When the steamer was two hours out from the Sheboygans she took fire, and in a few minutes the whole boat was in flames. It is rumored that it was the work of an incendiary. Also, a keg of powder exploded during the progress of the flames, scattering fire in every direction. The passenger list was lost, consequently it will be impossible to tell the names of those lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.

The Cotton Crop.—A frost at Vicksburg occurred on Tuesday night. Letters from Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee state that cotton will not yield more than half a crop in some sections of the States.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.

Frost in Mississippi.—There was a frost at Vicksburg, Miss., on Tuesday night, 23d instant. Accounts now received here by the latest correspondence from various points in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, taken in connection with the early appearance of frost, induce the belief that the cotton crop will not realize more than half of a full yield.

Presidential Electoral Tickets.—Tickets have been formed in all the States for Mr. Buchanan; for Mr. Fillmore in all except Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Maine and New Hampshire; and for Mr. Fremont in all the non-slaveholding States except Pennsylvania; also in Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and Missouri. South Carolina appoints Electors by Legislature.

Political Dodgery.—The Philadelphia Bulletin says:—We have before us a large poster, calling for a Democratic meeting at Coudersport, Potter county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th inst., which was put up in all the public places of the county. After giving the names of the orators who were to speak, the appeal closes with the words in large type:—"Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas." What will the Southern Democracy think of their candidate, who has one rallying cry for the North and another for the South.

Increase in the Price of Silk Goods.—A Paris correspondent says:—"I am afraid the ladies will complain this year, for silk goods will increase in price; there is a rise of fifty per cent on the raw material. The Lyons trade is in a very depressed condition. Many looms, indeed, have been stopped. The only great orders received have been from Russia."

The London Shipping List says that cotton may be raised in any quantity in Western Africa. Many bales have been imported into Manchester as specimens of the native growth, and it has been pronounced, after examination by the Chamber of Commerce, to be of a most serviceable kind.

L. J. Brown, of Stockbridge, (Vt.) came to his death in Chicago from blowing out the gas in his chamber at the Massasoit House instead of shutting it off. He was resuscitated by the physicians and believed to be out of danger, but died in a few hours afterwards.

Snow fell in Rochester, N. Y., last Wednesday evening.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum.

At a Buchanan meeting in Portland, a few days ago, an orator mounted a brandy cask, and opened his speech by exclaiming, "*Gentlemen, I stand upon the platform of my party.*"

A few days ago one hundred mules were sold in Scott county, Ky., at an average of $177 each.

American Machinery for Watch-making.—Hitherto the watchmakers of this country have only furnished the cases of watches, the machinery being manufactured by European artisans; but an establishment has lately been formed in Massachusetts where the manufacture of these works has been commenced, with machinery of new and ingenious construction, by which the teeth of the wheels are accurately cut and finished at once, requiring no other touches by the workmen. So true is this work said to be made that the watches may not only be made to keep correct time, but, what has hitherto been considered an impossibility, may all be made to keep the same time. From this it would appear that American watches must before long successfully compete, in point of workmanship and as timekeepers, with the best European article.

MARRIED,

In Guilford Co., on the 16th inst., by Rev N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, Junior Editor of the Times, to Miss CELESTIA CROWSON.

DIED,

At Cottage Grove, Richmond co., N. C., Mrs. MARY McLEAN, about 84 years old, and had been a member of the Presbyterian church for more than 60 years.

In Moore county, on the 17th inst., JOEL A. MATTHEWS, aged about 23 years.

In Randolph County, on Sandy Creek, on Wednesday the 17th instant, Mr. EEMUND HAYS, aged about 96 years. He was a veteran in the Revolution, and fought under Gen. Morgan at the battle at the Cowpens.

At his residence in Alamance county, on the 12th inst., Col. JAMES GRAHAM, in the 65th year of his age.

In Davidson co., near Thomasville, on the 23d inst., VIRGINIA ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of John F. and Amanda M. Shoup, aged 8 years.

Thy young and tender frame
Is now from suffering freed,
For Christ the Saviour came,
For you, for all, to bleed.—COM.

In Madison, N. C., on Thursday, the 11th day of September, Miss VIRGINIA M. REID, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth Reid, of Rockingham.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Sept 26 and 27, Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for C E Leete, J C Poe, A J O'Hanlon, B Creek Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Boner & Crist, Ray & Pearce, E Lilly, C B Mallett, J C Dobbin, A G Thornton, J & G W Marsh, P Crow, S M Thomas, J McPherson, J H Pritchett, H & E J Lilly, J Shaw, Hislop & Steed, W N Tillinghast, Moffitt & Brown, G W Lawrence, R Gray, J H Hall, J Culbreth, P P Johnson, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, R Little, S W Tillinghast, J F Foulkes, J H Pritchett, J Lum.

Cape Fear Line. Sept. 26, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for D Packney & Son, C W Andrews, E & L Russell, G W Johnson, J M Worth & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, G W Lawrence, G F Bradley, Smitherman & Spencer, A J Woodward, A G Thornton, M W McNair & Son, W Draughon, C T Haigh & Sons, A Lassiter, I J Leach, Andrews & Randall, J Whitehead, W Overby, J Worth & Sons, W H Carver, Rockfish Co, S Douglas.

Banks' Line. Sept 26, Str J R Grist, with goods for H A London, Union Co, Greentree & Barnum, G Brandt, Vestal & Watson, L Brandt, P Crow, W McClane, J Breece, H P McKay, W H Carver, O'Hanlon, A G Thornton, E H Wharton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24.—Schrs L P Smith, Wide World, Onward, W B Jenkins, from New York, Red Eagle from New London, Ct., F A Goodwin fm Baltimore, M Y Davis fm Boston. 25.—Schrs. Emblem from Oak Island, Washington from Bear Inlet, Connecticut, Amelia P. Howe, R. W. Brown, Marine, and Vermont from New York; David Faust, Mary and Louisa from Phila.; Ella from Washington, N. C.; Wm. Woodbury from Rockland, Me.; Ellen Randall from Little River. 26—Brig Albert Adams, fm N Y. Schr Devil Bug, fm Smithville.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 29.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	46	a 47
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good		a 11½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	10½	a 11	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½ a	15
Gunny		a 25	SHOT—		
Dundee	22	a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	65 a	00
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	60 a	
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	45 a	
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 00	a 7 25	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 50	a 6 75	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 25	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 75	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	90	a	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	45	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a	$2½
LARD—	16	a 17	10 x 12	$2½ a	00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts have been fair, without any material change in price.

Cotton—During the last week the receipts have been large for the season, and market very steady, 11¼ being the ruling figure.

Flour—No animation.

Corn—Slight downward tendency.

Peach and Apple Brandy—Both wanted.

Virgin Dip Turpentine 2 35, yellow 2 25, hard 1 00. Spirits 31 to 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 85 for virgin and yellow dip, and 1 40 for hard. Spirits 38½. Cotton 12. Salt 1 05.

At Cheraw, sales of 100 bales of cotton at 10 to 11¼. Corn 75 to 80. Bacon 15 to 16.

At New York, southern Flour active at 6 65 to 7 75. Southern Corn 70 to 78. Cotton has risen, in consequence of reports of frost at the South; middling uplands 12¼. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Common Rosin 1 65. All Naval Stores are depressed by high rates of freight.

Total receipts of cotton 62,179 bales. Last year 126,424. Decrease 64,245.

NEW GOODS!
W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.

A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.

W. H CARVER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 29, 1856 43-tf
Town papers copy.

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House on Dick Street, belonging to the estate of Mrs. C. S. Hawley, at present occupied by Mr. J. A. Pemberton. Possession given 1st November. For terms apply to
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Sept. 29. 43-tf

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

Miss BINGHAM'S School for young Ladies.

THE next Term will commence on Monday, the 6th of October.
Sept. 26 43-6t

☞ Miss I. A. Leete will open her School, on Dick Street, on Monday next, the 5th Oct.
Sept. 29. 43-2t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of this Institution desire to procure a STEWARD for the ensuing year. Sealed proposals for this purpose will be received until the first Saturday in November.
JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.
Sept. 22. It

Buggy Horse for Sale.

I HAVE a fine Buggy Horse which I wish to dispose of. I have no fault to find with the Horse; but he eats corn and fodder.
JAS. G. COOK.
Sept 29

A Great Remedy & Preventive of chills, consumption, &c.

IS A WINTER SUIT from WOODWARD'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE. Call and purchase before you have a chill one of these frosty mornings.

My **Winter Stock** is complete, and much larger than I have ever offered before, including a large supply of BOYS & YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Market Square, two doors below the *Striped Hogshead*,
Fayetteville, N. C. Sept 29. 43-4w
Town papers copy.

NEW GOODS.

MOORE & BRO. are now receiving a very large Fall Stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, viz: Fine Silk, Leghorn, and English Straw Bonnets; Black Crape and Straw do; French Wreaths, Flowers and Head Dresses; Ribbons, and Ribbon Trimmings of every color; Embr'd Collars, Undersleeves, Swiss and Cambric Bands; Swiss, Cambric, and Linen Edging; Infants' Dresses and Waists; Woollen and Fur Talmas, with Cuffs to match, for Misses' and Children; Plaid, Plain and Fig'd, and all Wool, Muslin Delains; French and English Merinos, of all colors; Black Alpaccas, Bombazine; Canton, English and Italian Crape; Plain, Robed, Fig'd, Moir Antique, White and Black Silks; Embroidered Velvet, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk Talmas and Cloaks; Cloths and Cassimers, with Trimmings to match for Cloaks; Black and Colored Shawls; a good stock of Fringes; Moir Antique and Velvet Dress Trimmings; Wool, Buck, Kid, Silk and Pie Nic Gloves; Hosiery for Ladies', Misses' and Children; Merino Vests and Corsets; Cactus, Grass, Embr'd and Flounced Skirts; Bleached, and Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Wool and Linen Table Covers; Damask and Embroidered Curtains; Drugget, Mats and Carpeting; Marlboro' Stripes, Linseys, Flannels, Kerseys, &c. Bed Blankets and Negro do; French, English and American Prints; Gaiters, Shoes and Rubbers, for Ladies', Misses', and Children.

For Men's Wear, Hats and Caps; Plain, Plaid and Plush Scarfs and Cravats; Shirts, and Byron Collars; Merino and Cotton Vests; Fine Talmas for Gentlemen; Ready-Made Clothing; Shoes of the largest sizes, for Men and Women; Patent Leather Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. We invite our customers and the public to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.

J. J. MOORE. W. F. MOORE.
Sept. 29, 1856. 43tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.
Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 26. 43-tf

WHEN YOU VISIT WILMINGTON, N. C.,
CALL AT 38 MARKET ST.;
See the new and elegant assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;
The UNLIMITED VARIETY of
Superior Clothing, Ready-made;
The complete assortment of Gents' DRESS GOODS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, TIES, H'DK'S, &c.;
The UNDER-GARMENTS
of Silk, Lamb's Wool, Shaker, Angorian, Buckskin, &c., make up the most attractive lot of these Goods that you ever saw.
SCHOONMAKER, The Cutter,
FITS WITHOUT A FAULT!

1000 *Travelling Shawls and Blankets, now opened there; 20 Cases Umbrellas, just opened.*

The above are all at
SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store, 38 Market St.
Sept. 26, 1856, 43-12w

BUTTER.

20 FIRKINS prime GRAYSON BUTTER, 200 choice N. C. HAMS.
GEO. McNEILL.
Sept. 26. 43-2w

NOTICE.

LOST her way, or was kidnapped, near McGirt's Bridge, 3 miles west of Floral College, on Sunday night 21st inst., my negro woman TILDA. Said negro is 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, dark complexion, fine figure, pleasing countenance and address; has lost some of her front teeth. Diligent search has been made for her in the neighborhood, and I have reason to believe that she has been conveyed off, as I am certain that she would not voluntarily absent herself from my service. I will pay a reward of $25 for information that will enable me to get her again; or $50 for proof sufficient to convict any person of detaining her from my service.
HUGH McLAUCHLIN.
Melrose, Robeson Co, N. C., Sept. 26. 43-3t
Carolinian 2 times; and forward acc't to H. McL.

REID'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

for Schools. Also, further supply of The Old Dominion, by James; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 27.

STOLEN,

FROM the stable of Miss Ellen P. Owen, eight miles above Elizabethtown, on the night of the 19th inst., a BLACK MARE, about fifteen hands high, with a blaze in her face, four white feet, and is slightly spavined—a tolerably fair saddle animal.
THO. J. PURDIE.
Bladen Co., Sept. 24, 1856. 43tf

NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—*In Equity.*

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, against John McNeill, Executor of said John, and others.
Bill to account and for distribution.

IT appearing that Henry Atkins and Flora his wife, and Sarah Shaw, three of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, notifying them to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the next Court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer, plead or demur to Complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Walter Alves Huske, Clerk and Master, at Office, this 29th September, 1856.
43-6t* W. A. HUSKE, C. & M.

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my pasture on Friday night the 19th inst, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, and in tolerable good order, fore feet and legs and one hind foot white up to the knee, and white face, and a white spot under the belly. No other marks recollected.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me.
DUNCAN B. McGUGAN.
Dondarroch P. O., Robeson Co. 42-3tpd

Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Rail Road Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held in the Town of Wilmington on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next.
H. W. GUION, Pres't.
Sept. 17, 1856. 42-1aw4w

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

☞ At a Called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held on the 27th inst., the following Ordinance was passed:

AN ORDINANCE TAXING SHOWS & EXHIBITIONS.

Whereas, by Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, (Revised Code, Chap. III,) the Town Commissioners are authorized to impose a tax on all such Shows and Exhibitions for reward, as are taxed by the General Assembly: Therefore, *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,*

1. That, upon every Company of Circus riders or Equestrian performers, and upon every Company or person, who for reward shall exhibit, within the Town of Fayetteville, any collection of animals, commonly known as a Menagerie, there shall be imposed an annual tax of *twenty-five Dollars.*

2. That, upon every Company of stage or theatrical players, slight of hand performers, rope-dancers, tumblers, wire-dancers, or Company exhibiting for reward artificial curiosities of any kind; models of useful inventions excepted; and on each one of such persons, when they perform or exhibit alone, within the Town of Fayetteville, there shall be imposed an annual tax of *fifteen Dollars;* and upon every person or Company exhibiting any other natural curiosity, not already mentioned, an annual tax of *ten Dollars.*

3. That, upon every person, or Company of singers, dancers, Ethiopian serenaders, or performers on musical instruments, who, for the public amusement, shall sing, dance, serenade, or play on musical instruments for reward; and upon every other public exhibition for amusement, exhibited for reward; and upon every person who lectures for reward within the Town of Fayetteville, there shall be imposed an annual tax of *three Dollars,* unless the reward be wholly devoted to some literary or charitable use in the State.

Be it further ordained, That the tax, imposed in the preceding Sections of this Ordinance, shall be paid in advance to the Town Treasurer, who shall thereupon give a receipt for the same, specifying the nature of performance or Exhibition intended, and upon whose behalf the tax was paid; and if such tax is not paid in advance, the Mayor, for the time being, shall forthwith issue his warrant for the penalty, of double the amount of the tax.

Be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall take effect from and after the 1st day of October, A. D. 1856. 43-2t

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
SEPT. 29, 1856.

AN INSTALMENT of 5 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company is called for, payable on the 1st day of November next, and also, Monthly calls of 5 per cent., until the 1st day of January 1857, when the whole amount will be due.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. ROSE,
Treas'r W. R. R. Co.
31-1mt1857

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE exercises of the School will begin on Wednesday October 1st. The Principal will be assisted by Mr. George A. Cairns, of Salisbury, a graduate of Davidson College, and a Teacher of some experience.

The Boarding Department will be under the care of a Matron who is well qualified for the place. One of the Teachers will reside on the premises, and the Principal will exercise a watchful control over the students in Commons.

TERMS:

For Boarding, per Session of 20 weeks,		$50 00
" Washing, fuel, lights and attendance,		10 00
" Tuition in Primary English course,		10 00
" " in advanced " "		15 00
" " in Classical course,		22 50

Tuition to be paid, one half in advance, and the remainder at the end of the Session.

GEORGE McNEILL, Jr., Principal.
Sept. 24, 1856. 42-2t

NEW GOODS.

MRS. A. A. BROOKSBANKS has removed to the Store formerly occupied by Arch'd Graham, where she is now opening her FALL STOCK of
Bonnets, Flowers, Trimmings,
and other goods in her line.
Hay St., nearly opposite the Seminary.
Sept. 24, 1856. 42-3w
Carolinian copy.

SALEM NEGRO CLOTH.

A FEW Bales of Negro Cloth for sale. Also Salem Jeans. AUG. W. STEEL.
Sept. 24, 1856. 42-3wi

25 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO.

AUG. W. STEEL
Sept. 24. 42-3wi

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
Sept. 24. 42-

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
consisting in part of
Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd Delanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
ALSO,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas—a general assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
B. F. PEARCE
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856 37-tf

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to quality and prices.
J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist,
Nor. West cor. Market Square.
Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3m

NOTICE.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

AS Reports are in circulation that I have discontinued the Forwarding and Commission Business at this place, I take this method of stating that it is false. I have not, nor do I intend doing so.
JOHN S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 28, 1856. 36-3m

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

GROCERIES.

75 SACKS COFFEE, assorted.
50 bbls. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 "
25 " " No. 1 "
10 bbls. Herring.
500 lbs. Codfish.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED.

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

EMERSON'S Arithmetics and Keys; Parker's Philosophy; North Carolina Readers; Bullion's Greek Grammar and Reader; Pikes' Arithmetic; Comstock's Philosophy. Further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 15

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept. 11, 1856. 38tf
Town papers copy.

SEA SHORE HOTEL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public Auction at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday the 13th day of October next, the water lots with the improvements thereon, in the town of Smithville, known as lots No. 20 and 21. On said lots is a building nearly completed, about 120 feet long by 40 feet wide, intended for a Hotel. It has three stories besides a basement, and contains 65 rooms. The buildings front directly on the Bay, commanding a fine view of the beautiful harbor of Smithville and also of the Ocean only 2 miles distant. From the well known healthfulness of Smithville and its easy access by railroad and steamboats, it is evident that a little enterprise only is needed to make it one of the most fashionable watering places in the South.

Terms made known at sale.

For further information apply to the subscriber at Smithville, N. C.

SAML. LANGDON.
Ex'r of S. R. Everett.
September 11. 39ts

The Elementary Spelling Book, to which is added the First Lesson in Arithmetic, by Noah Webster: The National Primer, by the same author.

Also, a further supply of the Pictorial Elementary Spelling Book. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 2

SCHOOL BOOKS.

FURTHER supplies of Bullion's and Smith's English Grammar, Smith's Arithmetic, Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Webster's School Dictionary.

Also, The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and square notes.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON
Sept. 10.

LARGE SALE OF Valuable Property.

ON Wednesday the 1st day of October next, the subscriber will offer for sale at his residence on Lower Little River, 12 miles west of Fayetteville, the following Property, viz:

5000 acres of Land in one body, including the Residence, lying within 4 miles of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, well adapted to the Turpentine and Timber business. A large portion is virgin forest of the finest quality of long-leaf Pine. The above lands will be offered in lots of 1000 acres each, including a Farm and improvements on each tract.

20,000 acres in the county of Richmond, lying in reach of navigable streams, and within 5 miles of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road,—probably the largest body of Pine land of the same quality to be found in the State,—and will be offered in lots to suit purchasers.

1000 bushels Corn.
50 tons Hay.
18 head Horses and Mules.
50 " Cattle.
60 " Sheep.
100 " Hogs.
2 Road Wagons.
2 Timber Wagons.
1 Turpentine Still and Fixtures, of 35 barrel capacity.

Together with FARMING TOOLS, &c. &c.

The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to persons wishing to purchase all or any portion of it, and requests those having claims to present them, and those indebted to attend to the settlement of their accounts, on the day of sale.

Terms at sale.

JOHN McKELLAR
Sept. 8, 1856. 38ts

NOTICE.

WE WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4-4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Blk and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, Nos. 2 to 10;
Joseph Replea's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Bleached Linens, 4 to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 25, 1856. 91-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Goodwin, together with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.

For terms see
June 2, 1856. WM. H. HAIGH. 7tf

New Wagon Establishment, By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by W. H. CARVER
Nov. 10. 54-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

Further supplies of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Davies', Smith's, Colburn's, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics; Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology; Hitchcock's Elementary Geology; Goodrich's and Willard's U. S. Histories; The Child's History of the U. S.; Parley's First Book of History; Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; Olney's Geography, Bolmar's Levizac's French Grammar; Pinneo's English Teacher; Cornell's Intermediate Geography; Kay's Readers; Emerson's Watts' on the Mind; Jacobus' Notes and Questions on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke; Greenfield's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Marsh's Songsters, School Testaments; North Carolina Readers, Davies' Surveying, &c. Just received.

Aug. 30. E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Pleasant Hat or via Schanesville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Fox, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the Store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Cashman.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDonald, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached, —interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *Newly Organized Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**

Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 14, 1856. 21-3m

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.

July 10, 1856. 20tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.

ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one-half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Cokesbury Institute, while situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the county; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized? Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Tax for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher branches have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. E. LILLY,
Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 24-1m

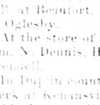
OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorized agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 70-tf

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,



HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fobs, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond); Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monnies; Sucks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Rifle, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Rifle Caps; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.

August 21, 1856. 32-3m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.

JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware,

Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 18, 1856. 20-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 78tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays to o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington
August 7, 1855. 25tf

STRAINER WIRE.

NO. 1 and No. 2. For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL
April 28. 99

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with despatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 13-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 62-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855 12tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS superior Sugar House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan 7, 1856. 67-

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 3-tf

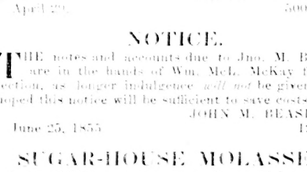
DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
T. M. SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

Biographical Sketch of Henry A Wise, with a History of the Political Campaign in Virginia in 1855, by James P. Hambleton, M. D.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 12.

NEW MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BERTINI'S Piano Forte Method—new and revised edition; Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowe's Piano Forte Primmer; Accordeon, Flute, Violin and Clarionett Instructers.

Also, Music for the Piano.

Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 5.

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.

AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 1903m

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am DETERMINED to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres the choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand hill tracts, and the plantation on river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range.

Address,
NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 41-5mos

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to alter the boundary lines of Harnett County, and to enact the supplementary Act establishing said County.

Sept. 16. 41-3w

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property. The premises on which I now live, containing 5 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 Kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 50 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $500 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Sashes, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-tf

2,800 *ACRES* Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COACH PAINTER, for which I will pay high wages. W. D. KIRKSEY.
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 28, 1856. 35-81m

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Gersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

R. RAIFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 15, 1856. 39*tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.

Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Special Term, June 1856.

Present: His Honor SAMUEL J. PERSON, Judge, presiding.

Sarah A. Bartlett *ex.* Richard C. Bartlett.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of his Honor, that the Defendant, Richard C. Bartlett, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is thereupon Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cumberland, State aforesaid, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1856, and answer the allegations of the Plaintiff, or said Petition will be heard ex parte, and decree taken accordingly.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable Plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Haywood, McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under fence, and some yet to clear; also, a good proportion of upland, suitable to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of Corn by any in the State. There is on the place a two story Barn, 50 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin, threshing machine, besides smaller barns and all necessary out-houses, cotton screw, &c. The land is well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, and having the convenience of steam boats running daily, a ready place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 1000 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser with undoubted security will be required for payment of the purchase money.

J. A. WOMACK, Ex'r.
Pittsboro', Aug. 25, 1856.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between McARN & EDMUND LILLY was dissolved by mutual consent. Those owing all persons to the late firm of McARN & LILLY are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need not expect to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to the late firm to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. LILLY, who is authorized to make settlement with all persons indebted to the late firm of McARN & LILLY. E. LILLY will continue carry on the tailoring BUSINESS at the old stand where he hopes to see his old customers and friends, particularly those who wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will visit the North in a few days and intends having a large stock of goods.

D. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856.

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale several tracts of LAND, containing 150 to 175 acres each, suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Deep River, in point of fertility in the production of Corn as any land in any county, it cannot be excelled; and I am sure in every other way. There are on the premises a good dwelling house 2 stories high, and every necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the land now in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom land on the Creek. To persons desiring to purchase such a plantation in this section, I think there will not be found so well to please and to procure one as cheap to invest money in land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, and a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the production of Cotton, and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be completed contract south.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, will do well to call on the subscriber soon, as I have a chance of getting a bargain. It is land that I have settlement, and as for health it is as healthy as any of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.

WILLIAM SWAIN.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the year of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it. JOHN N. McCALL.
Aug. 18, 1856. 37-3m

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man JOHN, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between Fayetteville and Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.
July 22, 1856. 25-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1856.

Bryant Braswell and wife Catharine, Benjamin Braswell and wife Louisa K., Laura J. Tucker, William Tucker, Louisa R. Tucker, Charles E. Tucker, Alfred Tucker, who are minors and sue by their next friend Hampton Pond, Joseph Martin, Nancy Spear Moore and wife Mary, William J. Wall and wife Sarah, William R. Bowden, Jesse Bowden, Eliza Bowden, Sarah Bowden, Lucy Bowden, John Bowden and Elizabeth Bowden, *against* Heirs.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

38*6t] J. WHITE, C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1856.

Absalom Sessions, Adm'r of Thomas G. Sessions, dec'd, *ex.* William J. Sessions, Robert D. Sessions, Mary Sessions, and William Pate and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Pate and wife Nancy are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Henry Pate and wife Nancy to be and appear at the November Term 1856 next ensuing the date of this Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition shall not be granted.

Witness, William McBaldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1856.

38*6t] W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.